When we *sit down* to our meal, we need not suspect the intrusion of armed uninvited guests. *Decay of Piety.*

16. *To* Sit *down.* To begin a siege.

Nor would the enemy have *sate* down before it, till they had done their business in all other places. *Clarendon.*

17. *To* Sit *down.* To rest; to cease satisfied.

Here we cannot *sit down*, but still proceed in our search, and look higher for a support. *Rogers.*

18. *To* Sit *down.* To settle; to fix abode.

From besides Tanais, the Goths, Huns, and Getes *sat down.* *Spenser.*

19. *To* Sit *out.* To be without engagement or employment.

They are glad, rather than *sit out*, to play very small game, and to make use of arguments, such as will not prove a bare inexpediency. *Bp. Sanderson's Judgment.*

20. *To* Sit *up.* To rise from lying to sitting.

He that was dead, *sat up*, and began to speak. *Luke* vii.

21. *To* Sit *up.* To watch; not to go to bed.

Be courtly,
And entertain, and feast, *sit up*, and revel;
Call all the great, the fair and spirited dames
Of Rome about thee, and begin a fashion
Of freedom. *Ben. Johnson.*

Some *sit up* late at winter-fires, and fit
Their sharp-edg'd tools. *May.*

Most children shorten that time by *sitting up* with the company at night. *Locke.*

To Sit. *v. a.*

1. To keep the seat upon.

Hardly the muse can *sit* the head-strong horse,
Nor would she, if she could, check his impetuous force. *Prior.*

2. [When the reciprocal pronoun follows *sit*, it seems to be an active verb.] To place on a seat.

The happiest youth viewing his progress through,
What perils past, what crosses to ensue,
Would shut the book, and *sit him* down and die. *Shakesp.*

He came to visit us, and calling for a chair, *sat him* down, and we sat down with him. *Bacon.*

Thus fenc'd,
But not at rest or ease of mind,
They *sat them* down to weep. *Milton.*

3. To be settled to do business.

The court was *sat* before sir Roger came, but the justices made room for the old knight at the head of them. *Addison.*

Site. *n. s.* [*situs*, Latin.]

1. Situation; local position.

The city self be strongly fortifies,
Three sides by *site* it well defenced has. *Fairfax.*

Manifold streams of goodly navigable rivers, as so many chains, environed the same *site* and temple. *Bacon.*

If we consider the heart in its constituent parts, we shall find nothing singular, but what is in any muscle. 'Tis only the *site* and posture of their several parts that give it the form and functions of a heart. *Bentley.*

Before my view appear'd a structure fair,
Its *site* uncertain if on earth or air. *Pope.*

2. It is taken by *Thomson* for posture, or situation of a thing with respect to itself: but improperly.

And leaves the semblance of a lover fix'd
In melancholy *site*, with head declin'd,
And love-dejected eyes. *Thomson's Spring.*

Si'tfast. *n. s.* [*sit* and *fast.*]

A hard knob growing under the saddle. *Farrier's Dict.*

Sith. *adv.* [ȝriðe, Saxon.] Since; seeing that. Obsolete.

What ceremony of odours used about the bodies of the dead! after which custom notwithstanding, *sith* it was their custom, our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be intombed. *Hooker.*

Not I, my lord; *sith* true nobility
Warrants these words in princely courtesie. *Shakespeare.*

I thank you for this profit, and from hence
I'll love no friend, *sith* love breeds such offence. *Shakesp.*

Sithe. *n. s.* [ȝriðe, Saxon. This word is very variously written by authors: I have chosen the orthography which is at once most simple and most agreeable to etymology.] The instrument of mowing; a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.

Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,
Live registred upon our brazen tombs;
And then grace us in the disgrace of death:
When, spight of cormorant-devouring time,
Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy
That honour which shall 'bate his *scythe's* keen edge;
And make us heirs of all eternity. *Shakespeare.*

Time is commonly drawn upon tombs, in gardens, and other places, an old man, bald, winged with a *sithe*, and an hour-glass. *Peacham on Drawing.*

There rude impetuous rage does storm and stret;
And there, as master of this murd'ring brood,
Swinging a huge *scithe*, stands impartial death,
With endless business almost out of breath. *Crashaw.*

The milk-maid singeth blithe,
And the mower whets his *scithe.* *Milton.*

The brazen trumpets kindle rage no more;
But useless lances into *sythes* shall bend,
And the broad faulchion in a plough-share end. *Pope.*

Grav'd o'er their seats the form of time was found,
His *scythe* revers'd, and both his pinions bound. *Pope.*

But, Stella, say, what evil tongue
Reports you are no longer young?
That time sits with his *sythe* to mow
Where erst sat Cupid with his bow.
Echo no more returns the chearful sound
Of sharpening *scythe.* *Swift.*

Thomson's Summer.

Si'thence. *adv.* [Now contracted to *since*. See Since.] Since; in latter times.

This over-running and wasting of the realm was the beginning of all the other evils which *sithence* have afflicted that land. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Sithes. *n. s.* Times. *Spenser.*

Si'thness. *adv.* Since. *Spenser.*

Si'tter. *n. s.* [from *sit.*]

1. One that sits.

The Turks are great *sitters*, and seldom walk; whereby they sweat less, and need bathing more. *Bacon.*

2. A bird that broods.

The oldest hens are reckoned the best *sitters*; and the youngest the best layers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Si'tting. *ni s.* [from *sit.*]

1. The posture of sitting on a seat.
2. The act of resting on a seat.

Thou knowest my down-*sitting* and mine up rising. *Psal.*

3. A time at which one exhibits himself to a painter.

Few good pictures have been finished at one *sitting*; neither can a good play be produced at a heat. *Dryden.*

4. A meeting of an assembly.

I'll write you down;
The which shall point you forth at every *sitting*,
What you must say. *Shakespeare.*

I wish it may be at that *sitting* concluded, unless the necessity of the time press it. *Bacon.*

5. A course of study unintermitted.

For the understanding of any one of St. Paul's epistles, I read it all through at one *sitting*. *Locke.*

6. A time for which one sits without rising.

What more than madness reigns,
When one short *sitting* many hundred drains,
And not enough is left him to supply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery. *Dryden.*

7. Incubation.

Whilst the hen is covering her eggs, the male bird takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough, and amuses her with his songs during the whole time of her *sitting*. *Addison.*

Si'tuate. *part. adj.* [from *situs*, Latin.]

1. Placed with respect to any thing else.

He was resolved to chuse a war, rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being so great and opulent a duchy, and *situate* so opportunely to annoy England. *Bacon.*

Within a trading town they long abide,
Full fairly *situate* on a haven's side. *Dryden's Nun's Priest.*

The eye is a part so artificially composed, and commodiously *situate*, as nothing can be contrived better for use, ornament, or security. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Placed; consisting.

Earth hath this variety from heav'n,
Of pleasure *situate* in hill and dale. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

Situa'tion. *n. s.* [from *situate*; *situation*, French.]

1. Local respect; position.

Prince Cesarini has a palace in a pleasant *situation*, and set off with many beautiful walks. *Addison's Italy.*

2. Condition; state.

Though this is a *situation* of the greatest ease and tranquillity in human life, yet this is by no means fit to be the subject of all men's petitions to God. *Roger's Sermons.*

Six. *n. s.* [*six*, French.] Twice three; one more than five.

No incident in the piece or play but must carry on the main design; all things else are like *six* fingers to the hand, when nature can do her work with five. *Dryden.*

That of *six* hath many respects in it, not only for the days of the creation, but its natural consideration, as being a perfect number. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Six *and seven. n. s.* To be *at six and seven*, is to be in a state of disorder and confusion.

All is uneven,
And every thing is left *at six and seven.* *Shakespeare.*

In 1588, there sat in the see of Rome a fierce thundring friar, that would set all *at six and seven*, or at six and five, if you allude to his name. *Bacon.*

What blinder bargain e're was driv'n,
Or wager laid *at six and seven.* *Hudibras.*

John once, turned his mother out of doors, to his great sorrow; for his affairs went on *at sixes and sevens.* *Arbuthnot.*

The goddess would no longer wait;
But raising from her chair of state,
Left all below *at six and seven*,
Harness'd her doves and flew to heav'n. *Swift.*

Si'xpence.

Si'xpence. *n. s.* [*six* and *pence.*] A coin; half a shilling:

Where have you left the money that I gave you?
Oh!—*sixpence* that I had. *Shakespeare.*

The wisest man might blush,
If D—lov'd *sixpence* more than he. *Pope.*

Sixsco're. *adj.* [*six* and *score.*] Six times twenty.

Sixscore and five miles it containeth in circuit. *Sandys.*

The crown of Spain hath enlarged the bounds thereof within this last *sixscore* years, much more than the Ottomans. *Bacon.*

Sixtee'n. *adj.* [ȝrixtyne, Saxon.] Six and ten.

I have been begging *sixteen* years in court. *Shakespeare.*

It returned the voice thirteen times; and I have heard of others that it would return *sixteen* times. *Bacon.*

If men lived but twenty years, we should be satisfied if they died about *sixteen* or eighteen. *Taylor.*

Si'xteenth. *adj.* [ȝrixteoþa, Saxon.] The sixth after the tenth; the ordinal of sixteen.

The first lot came forth to Jehoiarib, the *sixteenth* to Immer. 1 *Chron.* xxiv. 14.

Sixth. *adj.* [ȝrixta, Saxon.] The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six.

You are more clement than vile men,
Who of their broken debtors take
A *sixth*, letting them thrive again. *Shakespeare.*

There succeeded to the kingdom of England James the *sixth*, then king of Scotland. *Bacon.*

Sixth. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A sixth part.

Only the other half would have been a tolerable seat for rational creatures, and five *sixths* of the whole globe would have been rendered useless. *Cheyne's Philos. Principles.*

Si'xthly. *adv.* [from *six.*] In the sixth place.

Sixthly, living creatures have more diversity of organs than plants. *Bacon.*

Si'xtieth. *adj.* ȝrixteoȝoþa, Saxon.] The tenth six times repeated; the ordinal of sixty.

Let the appearing circle of the fire be three foot diameter, and the time of one entire circulation of it the *sixtieth* part of a minute, in a whole day there will be but 86400 such parts. *Digby on Bodies.*

Si'xty. *adj.* [ȝrixtiȝ, Saxon.] Six times ten.

When the boats were come within *sixty* yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, and could go no farther. *Bacon.*

Of which 7 times 9, or the year 63, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable fatality. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Size. *n. s.* [perhaps rather *cise*, from *incisa*, Latin; or from *assise*, French.] Bulk; quantity of superficies; comparative magnitude.

I ever narrified my friends,
With all the *size* that verity
Would without lapsing suffer. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

If any decayed ship be new made, it is more fit to make her a *size* less than bigger. *Raleigh.*

The distance judg'd for shot of ev'ry *size*,
The linstocks touch, the pond'rous ball expires. *Dryden.*

Objects near our view are thought greater than those of a larger *size*, that are more remote. *Locke.*

The martial goddess,
Like thee, Telemachus, in voice and *size*,
With speed divine, from street to street she flies;
She bids the mariners prepare to stand. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. [*Assise*, old French.] A settled quantity. In the following passage it seems to signify the allowance of the table: whence they say a *sizer* at Cambridge.

'Tis not in thee
To cut off my train, to scant my *sizes*,
And, in conclusion, to oppose the bolt
Against my coming in. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. Figurative bulk; condition.

This agrees too in the contempt of men of a less *size* and quality. *L'Estrange.*

They do not consider the difference between elaborate discourses, delivered to princes or parliaments, and a plain sermon, intended for the middling or lower *size* of people. *Swift.*

4. [*Sisa*, Italian.] Any viscous or glutinous substance.

To Size. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adjust, or arrange according to size.

The foxes weigh the geese they carry,
And ere they venture on a stream,
Know how to *size* themselves and them. *Hudibras.*

Two troops so match'd were never to be found,
Such bodies built for strength, of equal age,
In stature *siz'd.* *Dryden's Knights Tale.*

2. [From *assise.*] To settle; to fix.

There was a statute for dispersing the standard of the exchequer throughout England; thereby to *size* weights and measures. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. To cover with glutinous matter; to besmear with size.

Si'zed. *adj.* [from *size.*] Having a particular magnitude.

What my love is, proof hath made you know,
And as my love is *siz'd*, my fear is so. *Shakespeare.*

That will be a great horse to a Welshman, which is but a small one to a Fleming; having, from the different breed of their countries, taken several *sized* ideas, to which they compare their great and their little. *Locke.*

Si'zeable. *adj.* [from *size.*] Reasonably bulky.

He should be purged, sweated, vomited, and starved, till he come to a *sizeable* bulk. *Arbuthnot.*

Sizer. or *Servitor. n. s.* A certain rank of students in the universities.

They make a scramble for degree:
Masters of all sorts and of all ages,
Keepers, sub-*sizers*, lackeys, pages. *Bp. Corbet.*

Si'zers. *n. s.* See Scissars.

A buttrice and pincers, a hammer and naile,
An apron and *sizers* for head and for taile. *Tusser.*

Si'ziness. *n. s.* [from *sizy.*] Glutinousness; viscosity.

In rheumatisms, the *siziness* passes off thick contents in the urine, or glutinous sweats. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Cold is capable of producing a *siziness* and viscosity in the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

Si'zy. *adj.* [from *size.*] Viscous; glutinous.

The blood is *sizy*, the alkalescent salts in the serum producing coriaceous concretions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Ska'ddle. *n. s.* [ȝceaðniȝȝe, Saxon] Hurt; damage. *Dict.*

Ska'ddons. *n. s.* The embryos of bees. *Bailey.*

Skein. *n. s.* [*escaigne*, French.] A knot of thread or silk wound and doubled.

Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial *skein* of sley'd silk, thou tassel of a prodigal's purse? *Shakesp.*

Our stile should be like a *skein* of silk, to be found by the right thread, not ravell'd or perplexed. Then all is a knot, a heap. *Ben. Johnson.*

Besides, so lazy a brain as mine is, grows soon weary when it has so entangled a *skein* as this to unwind. *Digby.*

Skai'nsmate. *n s.* [I suppose from *skain*, or *skean*, a knife, and *mate*, a messmate.] It is remarkable that *mes*, Dutch, is a knife.

Scurvy knave, I am none of his flirt gills;
I am none of his *skainsmates.* *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Skate. *n. s.* [ȝceaþþa, Saxon.]

1. A flat sea fish.
2. A sort of shoe armed with iron, for sliding on the ice.

They sweep
On sounding *skates* a thousand different ways,
In circling poise swift as the winds. *Thomson.*

SKEAN. n. s. [Irish and Erse; ȝagene, Saxon.] A short sword; a knife.

Any disposed to do mischief, may under his mantle privily carry his head-piece, *skean*, or pistol, to be always ready. *Spenser.*

The Irish did not fail in courage or fierceness, but being only armed with darts and *skeines*, it was rather an execution than a fight upon them. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Skeg *n. s.* A wild plum.

Skegger. *n s.*

Little salmons called *skeggers*, are bred of such sick salmon that might not go to the sea, and though they abound yet never thrive to any bigness. *Walton's Angler.*

Ske'leton. *n. s.* [σκελετὸς, Greek.]

1. [In anatomy.] The bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situation. *Quincey.*

When rattling bones together fly,
From the four corners of the sky;
When sinews o'er the *skeletons* are spread,
Those cloth'd with flesh, and life inspires the dead. *Dryden.*

A *skeleton*, in outward figure,
His meagre corps, though full of vigour,
Would halt behind him were it bigger. *Swift.*

2. The compages of the principal parts.

The great structure itself, and its great integrals, the heavenly and elementary bodies, are framed in such a position and situation, the great *skeleton* of the world. *Hale.*

The schemes of any of the arts or sciences may be analyzed in a sort of *skeleton*, and represented upon tables, with the various dependencies of their several parts. *Watts.*

Ske'llum. *n s.* [*skelm*, German.] A villain; a scoundrel. *Skin.*

Skep. *n. s.* [ȝceppen, lower Saxon, to draw.]

1. *Skep* is a sort of basket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top to fetch corn in.

A pitchforke, a doongforke, seeve, *skep*, and a bin. *Tusser.*

2. In Scotland, the repositories where the bees lay their honey is still called *skep.*

Sk'eptick. *n s.* [σκεπτικὸς, Gr. *sceptique*, French.] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt of every thing.

Bring the cause unto the bar; whose authority none must disclaim, and least of all those *sceptick*s in religion. *Dec. of Piety.*

Survey
Nature's extended face, then *sceptick*s say,
In this wide field of wonders can you find
No art. *Blackmore.*

With too much knowledge for the *sceptick* side,
With too much weakness for the stoicks pride,
Man hangs between. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

The

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